State	2000	2001	2002
Meghalaya	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	4
Pondicherry	0	0	0
Punjab	0	5	2
Rajasthan	0	0	41
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0
Uttaranchal	-	3	14
Uttar Pradesh	179	216	1241
West Bengal	8	1	48
TOTAL:	265	268	1599

Gene therapy approach for preventing AIDS

2505. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO:
SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University of California and the California Institute of Technology researchers have developed a new gene therapy approach which helps in preventing AIDS; and

(b) if so, the details of the research?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, University of California, San Francisco, is undertaking Phase-II clinical trials for Gene Therapy. Since these Phase-II trials would be multicentric, randomized and blinded, it would help in determining safety & efficacy of administrating a gene transfer product to people with chronic HIV.

The new technique works by using disabled version of the AIDS virus as a sort of disruptive agent inside the human T-cells, thereby reducing the chances that a potent HIV-virus will be able to successfully invade the cell.

Cervical cancer

2506. MISS MABEL REBELLO:
SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of media reports that curable cervical cancer is a big killer in India;

(b) whether as per hospital reports more and more women patients are dying of this curable infection; and

(c) if so, the action plan of Government to control unabated deaths of women by this dreaded disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) Cervical cancer though not considered as infectious disease, is the commonest cancer among women in India. It is estimated that about 1.00 lakh women develop this disease every year in India. Information about the deaths due to cervical cancer are available from the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)'s population based cancer registry at Mumbai. The data shows that 9.68% of cancer deaths among women of Mumbai, were due to cervical cancer, whereas deaths due to breast cancer and ovarian cancer were 19.74% and 6.73% respectively in the period 1990-96.

(c) The cervical Cancer can be effectively treated if detected in the early stages. The treatment of cervical cancer is by Surgery, Radiotherapy, Chemotherapy and Supportive Care. There are more than 180 Institutions in the country having radiotherapy facilities. There are also 20 Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) in the country which are providing comprehensive cancer care facilities including screening of susceptible women for detection of early stages of